

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

DIAMOND BRACELETS, RINGS, BROOCHES.
SILVER CUPS, TEA SETS, CIGARETTE CASES.
etc., etc.,

AGENTS FOR

BENSON'S ENGLISH MADE WATCHES.

HOTEL MANSIONS: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

WING KEE & CO.,

Nos. 47, 48 and 49, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL
MERCHANTS, &c., &c., OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING

SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.

FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager.

Hongkong, August 12, 1908.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAID	4 STRAND
1" to 15"	3" to 15"	3" to 10"
THIRTYFOLD	THIRTYFOLD	THIRTYFOLD

Off Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

For spec. Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

THE KAILAN MINING
ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for

STEAM RAISING, FURNING, STEAM MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS, &c.
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE

Complete with the best quality English Cokes for

FURNING, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

HIGHEST FIREBRICKS GARDEN

FIRECLAY,
STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICES: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

TEL. ADDRESS: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE: No. 889.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

A Natural
RemedyTime was when disease was thought to be due
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism
and magic were invoked to cast it out.Science has taught us wisdom. The evil
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches
and pains, is the result.ENO'S
FRUIT SALTis the approved remedy for driving out disease
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It
clears the intestine, rouses the torpid liver to new
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole
digestive tract.It may be safely taken at any time by young
or old.It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea
by removing the irritating cause.Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping
a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

A. C. ENO, LTD., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

INTIMATIONS

MITSUBISHI KAWAISHA
(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAMA-
KIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YO-
HINTANI, KISHIDA, HOJO,
KANADA, NAKAZUTA, SAVO,
FUKUNAGA and KAMITAMADA
Colliers.AGENTS for YAMATO & YUWAKI
COALS.

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Wakamatsu, Otsu, Muroran,
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Tsuruga, Onoda, Hongkong,
Hankow, Peking.Tel. Address for above: "IWASAKI."
Cable: "AI, ABOSHI, EL, Western Union.

AGENCIES

CHINA: Messrs. Gearing &
Co.MALAYA: Messrs. Borneo Co.
Ltd.GLASGOW: Messrs. A. R. Brown,
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.For particulars, apply to
K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, PRINCE STREET,
HONGKONG.

HONGKONG CLUB

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-NINTH HALF YEAR-
LY DRAWING OF THE HONGKONG CLUB
PAYABLE ON WEDNESDAY, the 30th
September, 1914, will be held in the
Club House at 11 o'clock, A.M., on
THURSDAY, the 28th September, 1914.
Members of the Club are invited to
attend the Drawing.

By Order,

JAMES GRAIR,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1914.

Business Connection in all
Countries.INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL
INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.AMSTERDAM. BRUSSELS.
DANMARK 60. 21, Bd. de Jambes
HONGKONG.LONDON. 11, St. James's
Place, W. 1.

HAMBURG. 1, Hans Gertie.

ZURICH. Kramar, Fischer
Haus.VIENNA.
Manager: J. BENDIN.This Bureau aims to further international
business connections and put
itself FREE OF CHARGE at the
disposal of respectable firms, and fur-
nishes:
a. Agents in any country.
b. Agencies of Exporters, Importers,
Manufacturers, Agents, etc., in
every country.
c. Offers in any article desired.
The Bureau does not accept
any Commission for Connections
accomplished by its
Medium.Each firm desirous of utilizing the medium
of this Bureau is asked to state
references.
The Bureau is enabled to GRASP THE
SERVICES FIRM OF CHARGE because some
thousand firms are subscribers and support
the Bureau through an annual fee.
All correspondence to be addressed to:
J. BENDIN, Director, I.O.B.,
Danmark 60, Amsterdam.

Hongkong, March 5, 1914.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
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THERAPION NO. 100

MASPERO "SPECIALS"



\$1.50

a tin of

50

Cigarettes

The Smoker who appreciates the claim
of the pure Egyptian Cigarette will find
Maspero "Specials" delightful.

EUROPE'S ALLIANCES.

WHAT IS KNOWN OF THE
TREATIES.

With the exception of the United States, the Great Powers are all linked together by treaties of alliance. Only in one case, however, are the terms of the treaties known to the public. The three treaties of alliance between Britain and Japan have all been made public immediately upon ratification. But of the contents of the other documents which govern the peace of the world nothing is known, though much may be inferred. Inferring is possible because the terms of the original treaty of alliance between Germany and Austria, the Bismarck-Austrian treaty of 1879, out of which the Triple Alliance springs, have been published. Publication was an episode in Bismarck's controversy with Caprivi as to the justification for not providing the so-called reinsurance treaty with Russia. Owing to this controversy it became known that Germany and Austria were pledged to make war in common if either power was attacked by Russia. It is significant that Russia was expressly mentioned. The Alliance was not a general document. In a sense Austria gained more than she gave, for while in safeguarding herself against her neighbor, Germany was without support in the event of war with France. Her position of her Eastern frontier, and she felt justified in re-insuring herself by a Convention with Russia, in which each power undertook not to attack the other. This reinsurance was made possible by the fact that her treaty with Austria was purely defensive.

Three years after Bismarck had made his movement with Austria he rounded off his diplomatic work by securing an ally as France. This ally was Italy, whose alliance was secured by French expansion in Tunis and who was anxious to safeguard her own ambitions subsequently realized in Northern Africa. The treaty with Italy was conceived on the same lines as the treaty with Austria. Each power undertook to support the other if either were attacked by France. It is also understood that Italy, recognizing that the decisive battle would be fought in the North, agreed to place an Army Corps at Germany's disposal. This corps would be necessary should Austria be hostile to France, and it is because of this arrangement that the Triple Alliance is often said to date from 1881. But it is very doubtful whether any Austro-Italian Treaty was then entered into. Italian opinion is, of course, hostile to Austria, and the matter of that it is equally less hostile to day—and it seems almost to assume that the three Powers of the Triple Alliance were bound at first by two dual alliances. In this as it may, the situation was necessarily transformed in 1891 when the Franco-Russian Alliance was signed. The two Powers previously aimed at by the German alliance being themselves united, the Triple Alliance inevitably followed, and subsequent renewals of the alliance—the last occurred just before the outbreak of the first Balkan war—have been made by the three Powers in consultation.

Very little is known about the terms of the Triple Alliance. The only certain fact is that the contracting parties are not bound to communicate "freely and frankly" with one another, as are Britain and Japan under the terms of their treaty. We have Prince Bismarck's word for it that Germany was not "forfeared" of the Russian annexation of 1903, but it is understood that the terms of the recent Dule to Serbia were communicated in advance. It follows from this that the Alliance must be defensive, for no Power would agree in advance to give armed support to another Power's diplomacy without being in a position to influence it. It follows, too, that great importance will attach to the actual commencement of hostilities. If either Germany or Austria takes the offensive the terms of the Alliance appear to be inoperative, as to Italy, it is universally understood that she is comparatively tightly bound—a concession necessary in view of the objection of Italian public sentiment to any agreement with the hereditary enemy, Austria. Italy's partners, as the German Press is wont to put it, "are Germany and Austria, but she is permitted to dance extra with Russia. Indeed the Czar visited the King of Italy at Racconigi at a time when Austro-Russian relations were so strained that he preferred to make the journey through Germany rather than cross Austrian territory. Moreover, Italy either is or was permitted to dance extra with France. It has, indeed, been categorically stated, in explanation of this fact, that the Triple Alliance is not applicable to the Mediterranean. This is almost certainly correct, at any rate up till 1913. We know, first, that in 1898 Italy stayed in the Camp of Europe when Austria and Germany withdrew rather than put pressure on Turkey in the matter of Crete, and, secondly, that the

Turco-Italian War did not affect Turkey's diplomatic relations with the other Powers of the Triple. But a good deal had happened, and a good deal more was about to happen, when the Alliance was renewed in 1912. It is understood that though Austria did not specifically recognize Italy's claims in Albania, she pledged herself not to annex further territory without giving Italy compensation. The rivalry of the two Powers was, indeed, apparent, and when Austria had once annexed Bosnia and Italy Tripoli, some such arrangement was a *sine qua non* for the Alliance to be continued at all. Whatever the arrangement was, it has stood the strain of the last two years in a way very creditable to the diplomats who framed it.

The provisions of the Dual Alliance are more obscure. Indeed, it is remarkable that though quite twenty Ministries have held office in France since the treaty was signed, and though its terms must consequently be known to a great number of French politicians, not one of them has betrayed the secret. The only certainty about the alliance is that it must be defensive, the constitution of the French Republic being incompatible.

A point that has been much discussed at different times is whether the two great treaties are supported by subsidiary agreements affecting other Powers. There are, of course, the Dule, North Sea, and Mediterranean agreements, but these are only self-denying ordinances, and we are referring to arrangements for armed support. One such arrangement is known to exist in the military convention between Austria and Romania, which was concluded in 1896 for a term of twenty years—though whether it would now be valid in the view of the change of Rumanian attitude to Russia is perhaps a little doubtful. We say "perhaps" because we do not wish to suppose that the "society of treaties" is lightly entered into in Bucharest. We need only observe that Austria herself has given Rumanian good reason for non-alignment. It was originally intended that Russia should conclude a similar convention with the Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance, which formed the nucleus of the Balkan League, but nothing came of the idea. Nor did anything come of military conversations which, as Mr. Pichon once told us, France opened with Britain.

FRENCH BEGGAR CITIES.

Motorists' Elaborate Joke at Rouen.

The French Automobile Club and its branches recently appealed to motorists to avoid as much as possible entering, crossing, or buying anything in any of the "begging towns," which term applies to a certain number of places which have established a toll on motorists.

The "Club de cent," who had intended spending three days' holiday in Rouen, arranged an elaborate joke instead, which they successfully executed on July 12. They began by picketing the streets of Rouen with huge orange posters addressed to the population and pointing out how much the city would lose by the absence of fifty excursionist motor-cars.

More in sorrow than in anger they asked Rouen folk if they will allow their home to be stigmatized to the whole world as one of the "beggar cities," and they conclude: "Men of Rouen, we love you well, but you will use us no more."

On July 12 the procession of club cars started from the Paris rendezvous to the hotel at Rouen, where sympathizing members of the Normandy Auto Club and a host of hotelkeepers, hairdressers, taxicab drivers, etc., awaited them. A number of the Parisian cars mistook the gate, and flew through the city without paying. The president of the "Club de Cent," after making a speech to the effect that the protest was directed against the fiscal authorities and not the inhabitants, declared that he would enter the city on foot in order to show that there was no ill-feeling, and the party strolled inside his gate and out again.

A lady member then deposited at the hotel office an empty petrol-can, on top of which was perched a small white rabbit, recalling the French expression "Payer un lapin," a phrase conveying the idea of enjoying something without paying. A dozen cinematographs recorded all the phases of this scene, and at 4 o'clock the Paris party left for Dieppe, which is not a "beggar city," and where they were to stay for 48 hours and spend their time and money.

If you happen to be in Rouen, you will be struck by the fact that the "Club de Cent" is not a "beggar city," and where they were to stay for 48 hours and spend their time and money.

WAR NEWS.

NO VESSELS OF THE ENEMY IN
THE BAY OF BENGAL.

The Royal Government notifies that the naval command-in-Chief has intimated that so far as is known there are no vessels of the enemy in the Bay of Bengal.

BEETROOTS AND CARROTS THEIR
SOLE FOOD.

Allahabad, August 22.—The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cabled on the 16th instant:

The "Times" special correspondent in Belgium says the newspapers of prisoners taken by the French on Monday contained beetroot and carrots, their sole food for several days.

THE CENSORSHIP.

London, August 10th.—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. T. P. O'Connor drew attention to the unreasonable delay in the transmission of Press cable messages abroad owing to the inadequate assistance given to the cable office censors.

Mr. Reginald McKenna (Home Secretary) agreed that it was essential that there should be some journalistic commonsense in the censorship and that messages should not be stopped simply because of the ignorance of the censors.

Several members of the House of Commons have urged upon the War Office that trained journalists should be associated with the military censors in order to prevent friction and delay in dealing with Press messages.

AN EFFECT OF THE WAR.

Whatever hardship the war may bring in its train to commercial Singapore, in one direction at least there has been an evident and great gain. The substitution of ships carrying the British flag on the British North Borneo run, so long since suspended, is being attended with most satisfactory results. The P.O. An, for instance, leaves and returns here loaded to her pinnacles mark, and we understand that there is ample cargo in B.N. Borneo for several boats, while exporters here can also find a market. Steam is also furnishing an attraction for local shippers and will continue to do so increasingly.—*Strait Times*.

MANY SHIPS HIT MINES.

Copenhagen, Aug. 13.

Many merchant ships have been sunk or disabled by German mines sown through the North Sea, the latest reported being that of the Tegethove, a Norwegian freighter, 6,000 tons, whose crew were brought here to-day. They state that their ship struck a mine and sunk in ten minutes.

Rome, August 13.—Fear of Austrian mines is striking terror into commercial shipping on the Adriatic and many schemes to arrive on schedule are being set down to this cause. The Austrian steamer "Aurora" put out Brindisi yesterday reporting that she had struck a mine, but was able to proceed to-day as the damage was readily repaired.

WHY GERMANY DECLARED WAR.

A correspondent writes to an Indian paper: The following excerpt from an article by Count Radowitz in the "Tagesspiegel" on the Serbian crisis is significant:

"The attitude of the British press is inspiring by the feeling that it is our duty that the world should think of conflicts while Britain has internal difficulties. The German Government must not allow the course of its policy to be shaped by the needs of the British Government's domestic policy." This was written just before war was declared.

TRADING WITH ENEMY'S
SUBJECTS.

The following Press communiqués have been issued by the Government of India:—A large number of applications have been received from firms in Calcutta which are wholly or partly German or Austrian and the proper method of dealing with these applications has been under consideration. Government are advised that use of the effects of a declaration of war as a means of applying a ban on trade with the enemy is a business matter for British or German or Austrian subjects to decide and the firms must decide whether they wish to carry on the business under British or German or Austrian management, and if government are satisfied that the German or Austrian partner has in fact ceased to have voice in the management of the firm, and advertisement of the fact has been made, Government will be prepared, so far as Government are concerned, to recognize the remaining partners as successors in interest of the original firm and as British firms subject to the same duties and responsibilities that are imposed by the Royal Proclamation on all persons resident, carrying on business or being in the British Empire. The same principles will be applied where neutral subjects are partners with German or Austrian. In the case of firms which are wholly German or Austrian or of a cide to continue under German or Austrian management, a license under Royal Authority is necessary to enable them to continue their trade, and each application for such a license will be considered on its own merits with due regard to British interests.

LOSING WEIGHT
BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25.



THE DOLLAR MARK

never obscures our idea of eye-glass service—the first consideration here is perfect satisfaction in glasses and our patrons never find reason to complain of our charges.

We use every scientific method of value in testing the sight.

FOR ALL EYE TROUBLES CONSULT US.

CLARK & CO.
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
YORK BLDG., CHATER RD.
HONGKONG

Hongkong, May 25, 1914.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY
MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of September, 1914, at Noon, when the proposed resolution, which was passed at the EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation held on the 22nd day of August, 1914, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

That the Deed of Settlement of the Company be altered in manner following:—

(a) That the following words be struck out of the lines two and three of Article 56, namely, the words "for not exceeding fifteen days before and seven days after every Ordinary Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely, "during such time as the Court thinks fit not exceeding in the whole thirty day in each year."

(b) That the following words be struck out of the last line of Article 56, namely, "after the Meeting," and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely, "after the re-opening of the Register."

(c) The Articles 70, 77, and 78 be cancelled.

(d) That the following Articles be adopted and substituted for Articles 70, 77 and 78 namely:—

ARTICLE 70.—"General Meetings shall be held once in every year, at such time and place in the Colony as may be prescribed by the Board in General Meeting, and if no such time or place is prescribed, then at such time and place as may be determined by the Court, and unless and until otherwise prescribed or determined, as aforesaid."

ARTICLE 77.—"The General Meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called Ordinary Meetings."

ARTICLE 78.—"All other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary Meetings."

(e) That Article 80 be altered by inserting and adopting after the word "holding" in line five thereof the words "or representing by proxy" and by striking out at the end of the said Article the words "present in person."

(f) That the following words be added to Article 94:—"The Court may, from time to time, pay to the Shareholders such interim dividend as may appear to be justified by the position of the Company."

(g) That the following words be struck out of the first three and a half lines of Article 174, namely the words "Half-yearly ending the 30th June and the 31st December, shall make a general Half-Yearly" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor:—"Year ending the 31st day of December shall make a General."

(h) That the word "Half" be struck out of the eighth line of Article 174 and also out of the 6th line of Article 175.

(i) That the word "twice" and the words "the 31st day of June and the 31st day of December" be struck out of lines 10 and 11 of Article 177.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

A. G. STEPHEN,

Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Aug. 24, 1914.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 11, ATTURDAY, the 28th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from the 1st day of September, both day & night.

DOUGLAS, L. P. ATK & Co.

General Managers.

Hongkong, Sep. 5, 1914.

DONT Forget the Paper

and Light

ALL

Opp. J. C. Malabar

Hughes and Hough
 AUTHORIZED TO THE GOVERNMENT.
 AND ADMIRALTY.
 General Auctioneers
 AND
 Share, Coal and
 General Brokers.
 PROPRIETORS
"TO-KWA-WAN."
 COAL STORAGE.

Codes used:
 A.B.C. 4th & 5th Editions.
 All TELEGRAPHIC CODES.

Telegraphic Address
MERION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONSIGNEE),

MONDAY,

the 14th September, 1914, commencing at 11 a.m. (1st Floor) at No. 44, Nathan Road Kowloon, above Kowloon Dispensary.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Therein contained, consisting of two Large Wardrobes Double Brass-mounted Bed, Dressing Table, Washstand, &c., &c.

Shanghai Bath and Sun Blinds.

On view from 10 a.m.

Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
 Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Sept. 11, 1914.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONSIGNEE),

TUESDAY,

the 15th Sept., 1914, at 12 noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

ONE POINTER DOG 14 MONTHS OLD TRAINED TO GUN.

Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
 Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Sept. 11, 1914.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

WEDNESDAY,

the 16th September, 1914, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD, AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c.

As follows:—
 TEAKWOOD, &c.—Two Upholstered Drawing Room Suites, Dining Room Furniture, &c., Arm-chairs and Sofas, Carpets and Rugs, New Brass and Brass mounted Bedsteads, Bureaux, Wardrobes, Washstands, &c., Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., &c., Dinner and Dessert Services, Crockery, Glass and E.P. Ware, Cooking Stoves, (New), Kitchen Utensils, Cutlery, &c., &c.

Two Pianos in good condition, Inlaid Desks, Old Bronze Pictures, Electric Reading Lamps, &c., 1 Marble Clock, Iron Safe, American Ice Chest, Typewriter, Grandfather's Clock, Silk Window Curtains, and Lace and Mosquito curtains (new), &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
 Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1914.

TH.

CHINA MAIL

Fishing Books

Price—As usual.

OSTER'S Fresh, Fried or Stewed, Picked Haddocks, Kippers, &c.
 ALEXANDRA CAVE.



HAVE YOU USED KAMINIA OIL?

(Registered.)

The World's Favourite Hair Oil.

For beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair, for preventing its falling off, for restoring it to its natural colour, for making it silky, pliant and lustrous, and for keeping the scalp cool and refreshed. No other hair oil can approach it in perfection. It has, besides, the most delicate and charming perfume.

TEST IT FREE.

A sample phial will be sent free of charge to all who write for it.

Can be had from all Universal Providers and other principal dealers in the Colony or from the sole agent Choo Choo Wan, No. 8, Yee Wo Street, Hongkong.

Sole Proprietors:—
KAMINIA PERFUMERY COMPANY,
 Bombay, India.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

POINTS ABOUT THEIR ARMIES.

There was in the "United Service Magazine" some time ago an interesting article on recent French and German manoeuvres, by Mr. Howard Hensman, which throws some light on the events of which we are now daily receiving reports.

Writing of the German manoeuvres first, this critic says that the disposition of the troops at the opening of the manoeuvres followed the traditional German method. That is to say, each side had thrown its cavalry division forward in the hope of driving it through the centre of its opponents like a wedge, while the infantry behind the mounted troops were disposed in rather close order, and certainly much closer than would have been the case in our own army.

The general commanding continued to place implicit faith in the powers of his cavalry, though it must be confessed that they had given him no reason for this optimism, and, indeed, a stronger stand by them during the first serious engagement might have turned the scale from the beginning. How far, however, he was acting upon his own initiative in permitting himself to be so easily outwitted, and how largely he was acting under orders from a higher source, it is impossible to say.

THE GERMAN INFANTRY.

Next as to the German infantry. The invading army, says our critic, was greatly elated with its success upon the evening of the first day, and the forced march that had been made was simply repeated by results. The marching of the troops was excellent and showed considerable improvement upon similar performances of the past. Several of the regiments, however, showed unmistakable signs of the fatigue through which they had passed, and many reported a considerable percentage of men who had been compelled to fall out by the way. The unnecessarily heavy kit that the German troops are called upon to carry had, without doubt, a great deal to do with this, and it would seem imperative that some lighter form of kit should be devised if the German Army is ever to be able to compare favourably with the French troops in the matter of marching.

The more one looks at the German Army in the field, the more one becomes convinced that the men are not good natural marchers, and it is impossible in the extreme if all the training in the world will ever make them so. The men, however, display the greatest pluck, and several instances were to be noted of men literally stumbling along, while their comrades carried their rifles and the greater part of their equipment, rather than drop out and appeal to the ambulance wagons. The famous quip about the German soldier, that he is not the ideal form of headgear for troops called upon to undertake long marches in wet weather. A field service dress upon a more sensible pattern is emphatically called for in the German Army at the present time, and should they enter upon a campaign without this, they will do so at a very considerable disadvantage.

THE FRENCH INFANTRY.

Compare the foregoing with the same writer's comments of the French infantrymen. "One scarcely knows," he says, "which to admire most—their dash or their staying power. As one watched the regiments deploying into action, and noted that the general physique was nothing out of the way, one could not but marvel at the extraordinary energy which they put into their task and kept at it, finishing up in the evening apparently as fresh as when they began. The number of men compelled to fall out, either from the effects of the considerable heat or from foot-soreness, was extraordinarily

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that the officers are so rigidly trained on set lines that in the event of the unexpected or unprovided for suddenly occurring, the whole machinery might easily be broken down. If this is ever the case, it will undoubtedly take some time to rebuild it, and this would be the great opportunity for the opposing army to show the whole of the complex mechanism into utter confusion.

Mr. Hensman was impressed by the want of flexibility in the training of the German Army. Apparently individual thought and action is not a thing to be fostered in Germany's Army. That the material is there is undeniable, but there would certainly still seem to be a decided lack of intelligence in the manner of moulding this material so as to produce the best results. Something of this, it is thought, is attributable to the inherent respect of the average German to notice what may be his rank or station—for those placed in authority over him. They are slow alike in thought, movement, speech and action, and there is a grave possibility that while a German general was debating his best plan of action, and possibly referring the matter to the all-important General Staff, his opportunity for study initiative would be snatched from his hands by a more alert and quicker-thinking opponent. This is the grave fault in the German Army to-day, and the source the Emperor sees to it that it is remedied, the sooner the better.

Now for the French Staff work. It is instructive to write to note how differently a German Staff officer and a French officer of equal rank and experience will deal with a question. The French will turn the matter over in his mind for some time, and will then, minutes out of ten, refer it to a superior, thus rid himself of any responsibility. The Frenchman, on the other hand, will determine his course of action with the least delay possible, and will then report to those in authority what he has done, and the reasons that have led to his plan of action. He is quite prepared to have his decision revoked, and even to incur a certain amount of censure, but he takes the risk. This is the last thing that any but the heads of the German Army will ever do. Indeed, the officers of German officers to place any direct responsibility upon any shoulders but their own is rather painful to witness at times. Certainly it does anything but make for the efficiency of the force.

APPEARS OF MIND.

Reviewing these points, Mr. Hensman concludes that upon many questions German officers of eminence are strangely conservative. "What was good enough in 1871 ought to be good enough now," seems to be the attitude of many of these, and it is not impossible that one of these days they may be severely taught that military affairs have moved very rapidly since the days of Metz and Sedan. Prominent French Generals, upon the other hand, seem to be alive to every new thought or new suggestion that can be put forward, and only too eager to test their theories in as practicable a manner as may be possible. Another striking point of dissimilarity between those at the respective heads of the German and French armies is that whereas in the latter case an opinion is almost invariably an individual one, and the result of careful thought, in Germany, almost without an exception, any opinion put forward is but a trite echo of what the General Staff has officially laid down.

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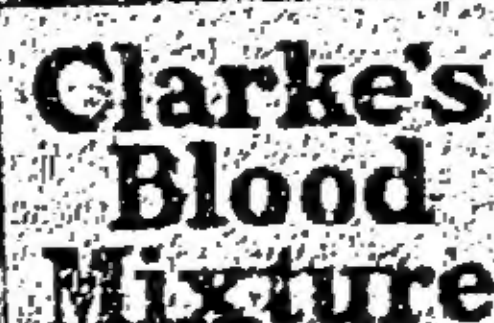
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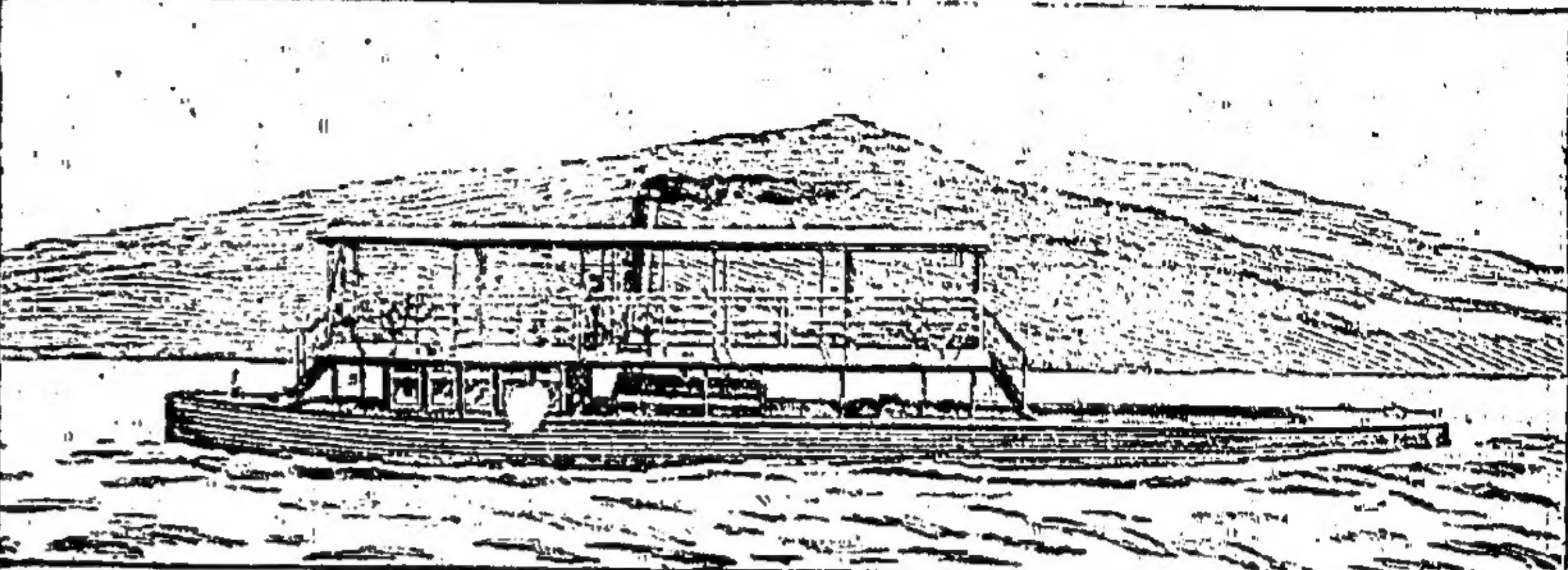


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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	71'	20'	10'	1'	1	1
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	56'	15'	10'	1'	1	1
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	54'	14'	10'	1'	1	1
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	52'	14'	10'	1'	1	1
TAIKO-KO-SUI						
Commonwealth Dock	48'	15'	10'	1'	1	1
ABERDEEN						
Hop Dock	45'	14'	10'	1'	1	1
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Swatow	6.50	7.42	9.40	11.25	2.00	3.00	5.15	6.00	Canton	7.00	8.30	9.05	—
King Hom	6.54	—	9.44	11.29	2.04	—	—	—	Shum Chun	8.05	10.02	11.35	6.20
Sau Ma Ti	6.59	—	9.50	11.30	2.09	—	5.22	6.07	Shum Chun	8.12	—	11.41	6.30
Ka Tin	7.10	—	10.02	11.45	2.19	—	5.33	—	Shum Chun	8.18	—	11.44	6.37
Mi Po	7.23	—	10.19	12.02	2.33	—	6.46	5.31	Tai Po Market	8.26	—	11.53	6.45
Mi Po Market	7.27	—	10.24	12.08	2.37	—	5.50	—	Tai Po	8.32	—	12.01	6.47
Sau Ling	7.36	—	10.34	12.19	2.48	—	5.58	—	Sau Ma Ti	8.44	—	12.14	6.50
Sheng Shui	7.39	—	10.37	12.22	2.50	—	5.61	—	Yau Ma Tei	8.56	—	12.27	6.53
Kuan Chai	7.44	8.27	11.00	12.27	2.54	3.45	5.06	5.50	Hong Hon	9.02	—	12.31	6.57
Yaukon	—	11.30	5.00	—	—	—	6.45	—	Kowloon	9.06	10.43	12.24	6.54

Sha Tau Kok Branch.										Sha Tau Kok Branch.				
OUT										IN				
Yau Ling	Dep.	6.05	8.20	12.30	2.0					Sha Tau Kok Dep.	7.10	9.25	1.45	6.15
Sha Tau Kok	Dep.	7.00	9.15	1.15	1.1					Sha Tau Kok	8.10	10.25	1.45	6.15

